

District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 27 bottles of Lopez Specific Standard Compound, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 20, 1919, by J. A. Riggs, Wichita, Kans., and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Lopez Specific Standard Compound A vegetable remedy, except 2 per cent * * * Guaranteed by Lopez Remedy Co., Wichita, Kansas;" (bottle carton) "Lopez Specific Standard Compound. We, the undersigned, do hereby guarantee the contents of this bottle of Lopez Specific (Standard Compound) compounded and sold by us to be a vegetable remedy, except 15½% alcohol, small % Potassium Iodide;" (carton) "One of the Greatest of Medical Discoveries Lopez Specific Standard Compound A Remedy for Acquired and Hereditary Blood Poison and Scrofula, Rheumatism, Alcoholism, Catarrh, Malaria, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gout, etc. * * * It is a very speedy treatment for Blood Diseases, a general cleanser, purifier and renovator of the entire system. In all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion * * * its action will be found perfect * * *;" (circular) "Directions for the use of Lopez [Standard] * * * When using Lopez for Dropsy, Rheumatism and Eczema * * *. This remedy will perfect your digestion * * *. The use of Lopez along the lines outlined above has given the desired results to thousands in two or six months when other treatments failed. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of unidentified plant extractives, a small amount of potassium iodid, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the bottles failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, and that it was inconspicuously stated on the carton. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the labels of the bottles and cartons and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 16, 1919, the Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., having filed an answer to the libel, and no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, without costs to said Alexander Drug Co.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7518. Misbranding of Tisit. U. S. * * * v. 36 Cartons of Tisit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10753. I. S. No. 2397-r. S. No. W-434.)

On June 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 cartons of Tisit, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 3, 1919, by the Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle of injection) "'Soothing in Effect' Tisit Injection * * *;" (wrapper and bottle of pearls) "Tisit-Pearls for Gonorrhoea and Gleet;" (leaflet accom-

panying bottles of pearls) "As soon as the symptoms of Gonorrhea declare themselves * * * should be used in the earliest stages of the disease or at once when the discharge appears. The patient will thus be spared the annoyance of a prolonged attack and the pain * * * should be continued * * * after all the symptoms have disappeared;" (carton) "Tisit. A Reliable Remedy for Genito-Urinary Disorders;" (circular) "Tisit. For the treatment of Gonorrhea (clap) * * * Through neglect in treatment the deeper portions are invaded and the disease becomes chronic known commonly as Gleet * * *."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the injection consisted essentially of thymol, zinc sulphate, berberine, glycerin, and water, and that the pearls contained copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the bottle labels and cartons and in the leaflets and circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, and genito-urinary disorders, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On September 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7519. Misbranding of Craig Healing Springs Mineral Water. U. S. * * *
v. 9 28-gallon Tanks of Mineral Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10737. I. S. No. 15762-r. S. No. E-1606.)**

On July 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 9 28-gallon tanks of mineral water, consigned on May 28, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Craig Healing Springs Hotels, New Castle, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Container) "Relieves and Cures Diseases of the skin, Eczema, Scrofulous Sores, Cutaneous and Dermatic Eruptions * * *, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bilious Diarrhoea, Catarrhal Troubles and other derangements of the stomach, Leucorrhœa and Hemorrhoids. Remarkable and definite cures have been effected in cases of Diabetes and Bright's Disease * * *;" (shipping tag attached to container) "Relieves and Cures Eczema and other dermatic Troubles, Scrofula, Indigestion, Kidney Trouble, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism * * *."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, borne on the jug containing, and on the shipping tag accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, as above set forth, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.